GERMANS UNABLE TO SWING TROOPS FROM ONE ARENA TO THE OTHER AND MASSED ATTACKS FAIL TO NET GAINS

Teutonic Moves in Recent Days Reveal Difficulties Facing the Kaiser.

EXTENDED WITHDRAWALS OF LINES NOT EXPECTED

Might Lead to Demands for Peace Owing to Temperament of Teuton Peoples.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

New moves are being made on Eupe's great military chessboard. Each sees the forces of the entente but surely making progress in practically every direction, even though the cost may be great. Germany conmme offensive began, but at no time has the critical position of the central as during the past week. In this period Germany's own actions have revealed the severe straits to which she is put in neeting an enemy which would press the conflict onto Teutonic soil, there to wring from the fatherland its terms

of peace.

Two events particularly have indicated Teutonic uncertainty, if the German trend of mind may be gauged by current happenings. Possibly the most important of these is the demonstration of the fact that no longer can the kaiser move his men from one arena of war to another with impunity. No longer can the German general staff flout the power of the enemy in any particular arena and then transfer great masses of troops to another region, there to attempt striking successes. Germany, it would seem, enemy in any particular area and then transfer great masses of troops to another region, there to attempt striking successes. Germany, it would seem, must keep the bulk of available forces at their present stations, else the Teutons stand in danger of being pushed back and back until the German hope of victory fades as the mirage. This fact is brought out forcibly by the attempted moving of great bodies of men to the eastern arean to strike heavy blows against the Russians. It is the belief of the German chief of staff, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, that the war undoubtedly will be desided in the regions of the east and not in the west, he personally being perfectly willing to surrender a great amount of territory in the western regions if victory may be gained through the medium of tremendous blows against the Russians and other snemies to the east. Immediately following the announcement of his plans troops were sent on their way toward the most vulnerable sections of the Russian front. They did not arrive. The French and British gained so much treound and brought such menage to he whole German scheme of things in france that it was absolutely incument upon von Hindenburg to halt these attained and brought such menages to he whole German scheme of things in france that it was absolutely incument upon von Hindenburg to halt these attained and brought such menages to he whole German scheme of things in france that it was absolutely incument upon von Hindenburg to halt these attained the same into play along the battle lines of the Somme.

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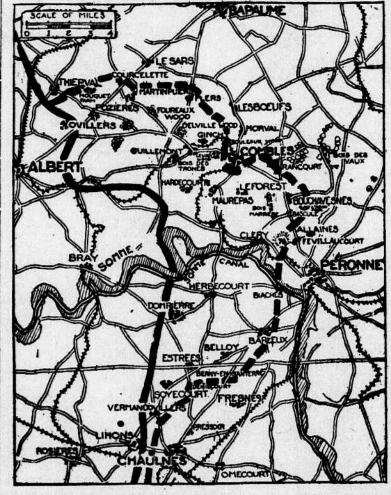
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This is absolutely the first time since the conflict started that the Germans have not been have not been have not been able to carry to Carry Out Plans. Out, such manifest endeavor of the allies which was carefully worked out and planned in its minutest details during the great Paris conference last winter is having full effect. Furthermore, as this pressure continues to be exterted simultaneously against the Teutonic allies in every direction the kaiser will find it infinitely harder than even at present. The allied offensive may be likened to the rolling of the started that the general struggle, then she may retire, but not until that time will offensive may be likened to the rolling of the started that these evidents are throwing. Along the northward. Along the morthward. Along the Macedonian front the Germans also delivered heavy attacks, but retacks, but not this area from the morthward. Along the morthward. Along the Macedonian front the Germans also delivered heavy attacks against the British between Martinoputes, the fact stands out that they themselves the fact stands out that they themselves, the fact stands out that they themselves, the fact stands out that they th

powers to arrest its progress.
Although it has been declared that the German so voluntarity will surrender much of the territory occupied by them made to the territory occupied by them tide may be the many one of the sericins. The German people, said to be already weary of the war, it will be absolutely incumbent upon the kaiser to endeavor front with the hope that ecentually incumbent upon the kaiser to endeavor that shortening of the lines in any one of the several directions. The German people, it is declared, cannot be made to believe that the treating of the lines in any one of the surface of Germany, say of the temperature of the surface of Germany, say of the war, it will be absoluted that the seven further successes. When seven further successes, when were to achieve even further successes. When seven that the resuccesses. When seven the surface in any one statisting that the surface in any one be infinitely harder for the Teutonic powers to arrest its progress.

Although it has been declared that the Germans voluntarily will surrender much of the ferritory occupied with the control of the ferritory occupied in the control of the control of the ferritory occupied in the control of the ferritory occupied in the control of the

BATTLE LINE IN SOMME REGION.



the great array of machine guns now used by Gen. Foch. The German casualties in the two days fighting at this point are declared to have been prodigious.

Early in the week the Germans di-

rected heavy attacks in the Cham-

Teutons Strike in tor between Southe Champagne. Py, where the Russians are holding down the line, but notwithstanding their efforts, with the reaching the Paris-Verdun rail-

military critics that this move evidently was made as a shield to the withdrawal of an army of 40,000 from the

Aisne front for operations along th

objectives on the Somme front. It is declared that the Germans will be unable to hold out much longer at Thiep-The second incident showing the val proper, and the giving up of this trend of things arose during the week single point undoubtedly will bring the on the western fall of Bapaume closer by many days.

Germans Unable to battle front, where the French Gain in Attacks, and British have continued to make gains which imperil the whole German line. The Teutons, under the direction of Field Marshal won Hindenburg, have launched attack after attack both north and south of the River Somme, but the only result has been the horrible decimation in their ranks. Brigade after brigade of seinforcements and a great weight of artillery were assembled for the occasion, but notwithstanding the terrible ferocity of their assaults not a dent shows in the allied lines.

This but further indicates the waning of Teutonic offensive power, for, it is declared earlier in the war attacks with half the mean and half the heavy gums employed by the Germans in their latest efforts would have carried them to glorious victories.

Jermany also has striven hard against the Russians along the River Stokhod, the chief effort being centered in this direction, but again it failed to gain materially, though

French and British Gain Over Several Miles of Front in the West.

RUSSIANS ONCE MORE ADVANCING IN EAST

Entente Progresses in Macedonia, While Italy Draws Nearer Trent and Trieste.

battle regions south of the Danube, and should von Mackensen continue his latest successes Rumania threatens to be overrun from this direction.

The Rumanians operating in Transylvania are declared to hold at least a fourth of this province through the medium of their military activity. Germans, Austrians and Bulgars knocking at the gates to the southwest, through the Vulcan pass, are being held, and, it is believed, the Rumanians will make superhuman endeavors to prevent an invasion from this direction, particularly in view of the hazardous Dobrudja situation. Vienna reports the Rumanians have suffered severe reverses in the region of Hatszeg, ports the Rumanians have suffered severe reverses in the region of Hatszeg, where the Teutonic allies have succeeded in taking both Petroseny and the Szurduk. Rumanians have captured Orderhei, fifty miles north of Kronstadt. Rumanians co-operating with the Russians are declared to have met reverses on both sides of the Dorna-Watra.

Marked progress has been made by he allies along the Macedonian front, and continue gains here, if

Made in Macedonia. swift enough they be made will do much toward upsetting such Jermanic plans as exist to overrun on their own soil once more and with the aid of the French and Russians have been able to retake the town of Florina and are now struggling before the defensive positions erected by the Teutons and Bulgars before Monastir. Some reports indicate that Bulgarian forces already have begun to evacuate this point with the intention of retreating on Uskub, sixty-seven miles to the north, but it is believed that Monastir will not be forsaken without a severe struggle. The Serbians have gained control of the Kajmakcalan heights, having crossed the Broda river, and have repulsed several heavy enemy counter attacks in the Boresnika region. There has been comparatively little activity along the center and right wing of the allies, although the French, British and Italians have kept up a constant artillery fire against the enemy and the British fleet has been bombarding Bulgarian positions in Grecian Macedonia. the aid of the French and Russians

Russians on the eastern front have enewed their offensive efforts in the Russians Renew Halicz, regarded Offensive Efforts. Lemberg, the cap-

ital of Galicia, and also are striking in the direction of Kovel in Volhynia. The battles along the Stokhod and the Narayuvka rivers have resulted in sangumary losses on both sides, for the Germans also have been attacking the Slavs with as much frequency as Gen. Brusiloff has ordered advances. The conflict on the Stokhod, which may decide the future fate of Kovel, has fluctuated in favor of first one side and then the other, but latest advices indicate that all German attacks in this direction have proved fruitless,

harder than even at present. The allied offensive may be likened to the rolling of a great boulder, up and down the sides of a steep incline. For two years the entente powers were bringing this boulder to the crest of the hill. At times its very weight threatened to be accomplete hazard. But at the present functure it would appear that the allies not only have successfully mounted the ridge, but the great boulder, represented by their military and economic abjuncture, crushing Teutonic aspirations and gaining impetus with every inch and gaining impetus with every owing to the terrible character of the weather which generally prevails in the Carpathian regions during the win-

> Fierce fighting proceeds in the Trenino, where it is declared the Italians, advancing up the

Cauriol, gravely threaten the town of Trent, one of the objectives of the Italian campaign The whole of Trentino may be abandoned, according to Morse, I. W. The Electrical Contractor, TDZ-MSTSe.

point, along with Trent, be gained, Italy will have struck a severe blow to the Teutonic cause and Austrian morale, for Italian arms then will be in position to strike even more important blows toward the interior of Austria.

jects, includes some of the latest addi-tions to the Public Library.

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Signs Indicate Moment Is Almost at Hand,

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Verdun behind the Meuse as far as Mezieres and thence northwest to Lille along the Franco-Belgian frontier, or else behind the Meuse as far as Namur and then northwestward, covering Brussels and reaching the Scheldt south of Antwerp. amount to the surrender of the terrifront withdrawn until the line passes

in the Opinion of Expert Observers of War,

Well Informed Military Critics Insist Movement Will.

Mean the Evacuation of Practically All of Northern

France---Others Think the Retirement Will

Release Noyon "Elbow" or Salient.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS,

Author of "The Great War."

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has been plain evidence that some change is expected.

southeast from Arras or even Lens to

Cambrai and St. Quentin and resting

on the old forts of La Fere, from

meet the present line before Laon and

Reasons Assigned for Belief.

To support their contention that th

French frontier or even to the Ant-

werp-Namur-Mezieres line the military

forward the following arguments:

Regarded as Impossible.

Berlin. Turning from theory to fact, we have

nania had for an immediate conse-quence the dispatch of Mackensen to

etreat will be to the Meuse and the

east of Soissons.

NLESS all signs fail, the moment is almost at hand when the Germans must shorten their lines

This change is viewed in different ways by various observers. Roughly speaking, there are two sets

of views. Not a few well informed military criticis insist that the change will be a radical one; that it will mean the evacuation of practically all of Northern France, a retreat either to a line running from

on the western front. After nearly two years, in which the long trench lines have endured with

little change from Switzerland to the sea, the time has come when all allied and neutral ob-

servers agree that a considerable change is imminent. And even in German comment there'

for Germany to Shorten Her Lines in West.

all the time as the allies drive more and more into it. This extension of the lines requires more men to defend them, and the lines themselves, in bservers who hold this opinion bring

forward the following arguments: First of all, they point out that the Germans and their Austrian allies have lost since February not less than 1,500,000 killed, wounded and prisoners, the prisoners alone amounting to 500,000. To replace this huge loss must strain their recruiting and training machinery to the utmost, even if there is still a plentiful supply of men. This last assumption is disputed, and evidence is produced to show that the Germans in some small degree and the Austrians to a considerable degree are revealing the growing shortage of men, which is the first sign of inevitable defeat. roads have been actually cut, and for five miles beyond the present front the roads are under fire of the allies' guns and cannot be used without grave peril. This means growing congestion in the neck of the salient. It means corresponding difficulty in handling munitions and supplies, and it forecasts a day when the further advance of the feat.
Having to find 1,500,000 to replace casualties, the Germans and their allies have also to find not less than 250,000 to meet the new Rumanian thrust. In other words, if Germany is merely to hold her ground she and her allies must find 1,750,000 new soldiers; must, in fact, have found the major part of them already in the days since the attack on Verdun, which cost 500,000 casualties, actually began.

Chances of Success Limited.

ment of the Germans in the Navon now holding all her lines with salient, unless there is an actual pierc-Hills. [IKitM-8n24].

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Boy in Russia. [6 too few men; that in doing this she is ing of the lines about Peronne and a

a new Cossack incursion. This is due
to the nature of the country now occupied, since the Pripet marshes supply a
large area that can be lightly held
and do not offer any opportunity for
attack.

As to any sacrifice in the Balkans,
this is impossible, because it means the
elimination of Bulgaria, whose statesmen would change sides at the first
sign of German weakness; it means the
loss of communication with the Turk,
the eventual collapse of Turkish resistance and the freeing of the Straits.
When the Straits are opened Russia can
be munitioned at once, and the millions
of Russians now waiting for guns
equipped and set in motion on the road
to Berlin.

As to any sacrifice in the Balkans,
this is impossible, because it means the
elimination of Bulgaria, whose statesmen would change sides at the first
sign of German weakness; it means the
diminishing intensity of German countensity of the smaller Bapaume salient, north of Peronne. This
ment the Operation, it is showing evidences of
greater power at the close of the third
month than it did at the end of thefirst. The gains in recent days have
fore winter.

The same is true of the smaller Bapaume salient, north of Peronne. This
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ment the Closed a permanent or temporary weakfore the Princh the British
fire, and if the British
fore combination of Bulgaria, whose statessign of German weakness; it means the
first. T

diminishing intensity of German counter attacks and the growing frankness of Berlin official statements in conceding the loss of villages, not tardily, as at first, but promptly, all point toward a decision on the part of German high command to "cut their losses" in this sector, to hold on to the last possible moment, take as large a toll as is possible of their opponents, but to retire at the final moment rather than to counter attack, as the French did in the critical hours before Verdun.

quence the dispatch of Mackensen to the Balkans and a quick Teuto-Turk-Buigar thrust up into the Dobrudja, designed to reassure the Turks and Bulgars, protect the Berlin-Constantinople railroad and threaten Rumania. No possibility exists of shortening the line in the Balkans without losing Turkish and Bulgar assistance, and Germany cannot surrender either the military or political advantages she has acquired in the Balkans except in the presence of perils

self, and is a for an immediate consecution of the last possible of their opponents, but to retire at the state of the propose of of the propo

Actually, the allied operation consists in a process of gnawing right across the rear of the German positions, cutting one after another of the roads and railroads upon which they depend.

Lengthens the German Line.

One interesting and important consequence of this gnawing process is that as it proceeds it lengthens the German line. Instead of a comparatively straight front, their line takes the form of a concave front, deepening all the time as the allies drive more and more into it. This extension of the lines requires more men to defend them, and the lines themselves, in

Disputed by Germany.

the east the Russians are in Galicia and hold all of Bukovina, and the Rumanians have occupied as much of Hungary as Germany holds of France. Finally, the defeat of the Bulgars in Macedonia would bring about the immediate isolation of Bulgaria and Turkey and the complete encirclement of